

## To Cost \$27,000,000.

At a recent meeting of the New England Society of the Oranges the proposed trunk sewer for the Passaic River valley municipalities was one of the topics of discussion, and C. C. Vermuele, a civil engineer, made the following statement as to the probable cost of the sewer:

Mr. Vermuele, in the course of his remarks, referred to the fact that the law provides that the initial cost shall be apportioned on the basis of the tax rates, while the running expenses are to be apportioned on the volume of sewage contributed by the municipalities, which Mr. Vermuele said was the only equitable plan. The cost to the Oranges and Montclair would be from one and a half to three times more than their fair proportion. The entire scheme, Mr. Vermuele said, in his opinion, had never had the proper consideration. The investigation was begun five years ago, and the commission which then reported had not had time to give the subject the consideration which it merited. Subsequent commissions had investigated, but there had been no continuous research by one body, which would have been able to report a plan that would have been final and conclusive. Mr. Vermuele said that the commission had reserved in the act the right to build a disposal works, and he asked why this was done, if the commission really believed that the waters of New York Bay would not be polluted. If the right plan is to build a disposal works, he asked, why is it necessary to build five miles of sewer under the bay at a cost which cannot be estimated accurately? He declared that the estimate of nine million dollars cost was simply the beginning. He took up the question of the withdrawal of water from the Passaic River by the construction of the sewer, as well as by the uses to which the headwaters are put by the demands upon them for water supplies, and declared that storage reservoirs would have to be built to provide water for the river, and that their cost would be not less than seven million dollars. He believed the cost of the sewer would be not nine or even eighteen millions, but that it might amount to twenty-seven million dollars.

## Then What? What Then?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN:

Sir: If the people decide by popular vote to purchase the Orange Water Company's plant, "what then?" If the people, on the other hand, vote against the purchase of the plant, "then what?" There are yet three weeks for campaign purposes before the special election on the water question takes place, and the result of that election will be in no small degree determined by the satisfactory explanation that may be given in answer to the above two pertinent questions. It has been said that if the people decide to purchase the plant arrangements can be made for a supply of pure and wholesome water at the same rate or less than is now paid. If the people decide against purchase it is claimed that there will be no other course open than to make a new contract with the Orange Water Company, with increased rates for water and more restrictive regulations than are now enforced. Some proof of both of the above assertions will be demanded by the voters, and it is up to those who advocate purchase and those who oppose it to present their respective sides of the case to the people.

One fact stands out as certain, that is, the Orange Water Company is losing money in the business of supplying this town with water at present rates. No other private corporation can make money in the business and attempt to give us reasonable service. The economies of the Orange Water Company management are well and widely known, and if the company's system of management has not resulted in profit to the stockholders, then there is no profit in the water business.

## Watershed Park Extension.

The "from school to school" park project that citizens of East Orange and this town are desirous of having the Essex County Park Commissioners carry out, was the subject of a conference Tuesday night between residents of this town and East Orange. Those present were President William Cardwell of the East Orange City Council, Principal Charles S. Webster of the Franklin School, Alden Freeman and Dr. Waite of East Orange; William P. Sutphen, President of the Board of Trade; Charles A. Bedell of the Board of Education; Principal Thomas A. Agnew, Jr., of Prospect Street School, and Charles Ferguson. Mr. Sutphen presided over the conference.

This park from school to school is simply an enlargement of Watershed Park and making its boundaries extend from Franklin School in East Orange to the Prospect Street School in this town.

Charles S. Webster briefly outlined an ideal of what this proposed park should embody as its chief features. His scheme gave precedence to the playground features of a park, and provided for swimming pools, boating and open air gymnastics, such as are provided in the playground parks in New York city. Mr. Webster's plan met with the approval of those present.

A committee was appointed to prepare a plan of the proposed park extension and the probable cost of the property needed to carry it out, and after the committee reports the next step will be to hold one or more public meetings.

The East Orange people say that in order to attain success in the work that has been undertaken the earnest co-operation of this town is necessary.

What Bloomfield now enjoys in the

way of a county park was the gift of the city of East Orange to the Essex Park Commission.

Mr. Cardwell gave a review of the work that has been done by residents of East Orange in getting the County Park Commission to create and maintain Watershed Park.

President Sutphen gave assurances that an effort would be made to enlist the co-operation of the Bloomfield Board of Trade in the project.

Dr. Waite and Mr. Freeman both heartily supported the project, and they expressed a desire to have the people of Bloomfield take it up and be prepared to go before the Park Commission with a request that will command attention.

## Up to the People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN:

Sir: The action of the Town Council in putting the solution of the water supply problem directly up to the people is a case of doing by hindsight what ought to have been prompted by foresight. The Councilmen are the direct and only responsible representatives of the people in matters of public concern, and that body had no right to relegate its power even in an indirect way to a secondary body. There is no doubt at all but what the Council's action in calling a special election will result in acrimonious criticism of the Councilmen, and accusations of breach of faith and charges of snap action; but the Councilmen will only have themselves to blame for the attacks they will be subjected to. On the other hand, many people will extend their congratulations and approval to the Councilmen for placing the water question in a position to be acted upon by the entire people.

It is obvious that any charge of snap action will not lie against the Council, for it is about five months since the Council turned the water question over to the Committee of Fifteen, and since that time the public has not been afforded the least intimation that the Committee of Fifteen had done anything, was doing anything, or could do anything. The Committee of Fifteen, in the opinion of many people, was negligent of the trust imposed upon it, and was indifferent to the dilemma the Town Council was placed in, and also placed the Council in a humiliating position towards petitioners for water main extensions in streets where it was proposed to erect dwellings. Meeting after meeting the Council had to explain to these petitioners that there was no existing water contract, and that the Council was by reason of that state of affairs powerless to assist in the development of improvements. The Councilmen had of course to stand for angry denunciations of such methods of doing business. Inquiry was made from time to time, both in public and private sources, as to what this Committee of Fifteen was doing, but the answer was constantly the same, "Nothing." It is probable that a final report from the Committee of Fifteen will show that it did considerable work in the way of conferences, and in attempts to get in communication with the Orange Water Company officials, but the long delay in giving out this information or some part of it is the direct cause of the present situation.

The Council has been criticised for its action in turning the water question over to the Committee of Fifteen for settlement. It has also been criticised for taking the matter out of the hands of the Committee of Fifteen and putting it up to the people. But criticism in both instances will be mild compared with what will follow if the Councilmen, having put their hands to the plough, get frightened at the hard field to plough that confronts them, and again rush for refuge to the arms of the Committee of Fifteen. If a serious issue shall arise between the Council and the Committee of Fifteen, both can appeal to the people, and the latter will decide the questions at issue by popular vote.

The breakaway by the Council from the Committee of Fifteen, while justifiable on many grounds from the point of view of those who are compelled to form opinions based upon the only and slight information possible, will prove of great public benefit in that it will arouse much animated discussion of the issue at stake.

There has been much talk about how much less the Orange Water Company's plant could be bought for than the figure named by the company's legal counsel and authorized representative in the proposition made by the company to the Council, namely, \$150,000, but no one has as yet come forth with any authentic information showing any reduction below that figure, and all talk about a lesser price is thus far simply vaporizing. The Committee of Fifteen may have secured a price, but if it has the figure has been kept secret, even from the Town Council.

The presumption is that the Orange Water Company has not receded from its original price, and in fact the water company could not in justice to the Town Council give a lower price for secondary parties without giving the Town Council notice of its intention to reduce the selling price. Such action was due to the personal honor and integrity of the members of the Council.

The election on November 10 will settle the things. It will decide whether or not the people want the Orange Water Company's plant, and also the price they are willing to pay for it. If the dual proposition is rejected at the polls, the members of the present Town Council will not be responsible for any difficulties that follow in connection with the settlement of the water supply problem.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## Women's Domestic Guild.

Arrangements have been made by the Women's Domestic Guild of New York city for the establishment of a training school for servants under the management of experienced housekeepers, thus enabling girls to become competent in every branch of domestic work. A culinary department under competent chefs will also be conducted.

A dressmaking department will also be opened, with a room in which dressmakers may display models of gowns and seamstresses show specimens of their work, so that patrons may judge as to their capabilities. Each of these departments will be in charge of experts.

Another excellent work to be performed by the guild will be the establishment of club rooms for servant girls in different parts of the city and suburbs. Servants registered by the guild will have free admittance to these rooms, which will be supplied with good literature. This will give them pleasant places in which to spend an occasional evening.

The advisory board of the Women's Domestic Guild will hold frequent meetings in New York for the purpose of discussing the servant question and devising new plans for carrying on the work of the guild. Branches will be established in all important suburban places, so that housekeepers may get together and adopt measures for raising the grade of domestic service. The vital questions affecting the relations between mistress and maid will thus be adjusted in a practical way.

The directors of the guild invite suggestions from all employers of servants that may assist in improving the domestic situation. They will carry out, regardless of cost, any practical plan that may be conducive to bringing about the results for which they are striving. Full information as to the guild and its work may be obtained from the secretary of the guild, No. 27 East Twenty-first street, New York.

## \$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

## For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world, 25c a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.—Advt.

## Carpet Cleaning.

Now is the time to clean carpets. If you want your carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid, send word to D. Douglas, No. 3 Park street, Montclair. Mr. Douglas has had years of experience in carpet cleaning, and has a large patronage in this town, Glen Ridge and Montclair. Those intending to move can have their carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid on short notice. The work will be well and promptly done.—Advt.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON HAVING THE GENUINE

**MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER**

THE MOST REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET AND BATH

## NOTICE.

Pursuant to law, notice is hereby given that on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1903, from the hour of 2 p. m. to the hour of 4 p. m., a Special Election will be held within the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, for the object and purpose of deciding by the legal voters, resident of the said Town of Bloomfield, whether the said Town of Bloomfield shall purchase the water supply system belonging to the Orange Water Company, lying and being in the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, for the price of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the said Town of Bloomfield with a supply of pure and wholesome water for public and domestic uses; under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act respecting townships and providing for the purchase of water works or a plant for the supplying of pure and wholesome water to the inhabitants of such town for public and domestic uses, and the extension of such water works or plant, and providing for the issue of bonds to pay for such purchase or extension." Approved March 28, 1899. And according to a resolution of the Town Council of Bloomfield, adopted and dated on the eighth day of October, 1903.

And notice is hereby given that the following are voting places, at which the Boards of Registrars and Election shall meet and said election shall be held:

First Ward, First District, 31 Broad Street, First Ward, Second District, 149 Montgomery Avenue.

Second Ward, Excelsior Hose House, Broad Street.

Third Ward, First District, 307 Glenwood Avenue, Third Ward, Second District, Active Home House, 35 Willow Street.

By order of the Town Council of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex.

WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

Dated October 10, 1903.

## An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes banches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A bunch appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed, and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." Mrs. K. T. STUBBS, Troy, Ohio.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

(Chancery A-191.)  
SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, complainant, and Martha L. Strydom et al., defendants. F. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Newark, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of October next, at two o'clock p. m., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey:

Beginning on the east side of Broad Street at the northwest corner of lands formerly of Caleb Baldwin, deceased; thence running south sixty-three degrees fifty-nine minutes east ninety-four feet nine inches; thence south seventy-three degrees forty-nine minutes east three hundred and thirty-five feet to the Morris Canal; thence up the canal northerly the course thereof three hundred and thirty-five feet seven inches; thence north seventy-two degrees thirty minutes west three hundred and thirty-five feet seven inches to Broad Street; thence along the same south thirty-eight degrees eighteen minutes west three hundred and thirty-five feet seven inches to the beginning. Containing three acres and sixty hundredths of an acre, according to a survey made August, 1892, by Van Dusen & Young, surveyors.

Excepting therefrom the following: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Broad Street at the northeasterly corner of land of F. P. Pappas's heirs, and running along the northerly line south seventy-two degrees thirty minutes east three hundred and ninety-three feet four inches to the Morris Canal; thence along the line of the same south thirty-one degrees five minutes west forty-six feet three inches; thence north seventy-two degrees thirty minutes west three hundred and ninety-three feet four inches to Broad Street; thence along the same south thirty-eight degrees eighteen minutes west three hundred and thirty-five feet seven inches to the place of beginning.

WILLIAM C. NICOLL, Sheriff.  
Newark, N. J., Sept. 28, 1903. (S1470.)

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Mary K. Sloan, Administratrix of the estate of Henry C. Sloan, deceased, Complainant, and Henry C. Sloan and others, Trustees of the State of New Jersey, Defendants.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, made December 14th, 1902, the undersigned, receiver of the Newark City Ice Company, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at a price not less than twenty-five hundred dollars, all that tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described situate lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey:

Beginning in the west side of Newark & Pompton Turnpike Road distant from Northeast corner of lot of party of the first part 21 feet 9 inches and from Southeast side of small house on hereinafter mentioned premises 7 feet 1 inch; thence along party of the first part's line South 55 1/2 degrees West 231 feet to Anna Baldwin's line; thence along the line North 47 1/2 degrees West 145 feet to high water mark in the mill pond or Watkinson Lake; thence along said pond North 10 1/4 degrees East 4 chains 58 links to range of Crogan's line; thence along rear of his line 81 feet; thence along same North 76 degrees East 95 feet 4 inches to said Turnpike Road; thence along same South 13 1/4 degrees East 50 feet 8 inches to the place of beginning. Containing 74 1/2 Acres, more or less.

Second Tract.—Beginning on the West side of Turnpike at Northwest corner of late of Henry Hampton's lot; thence along said Hampton's line South 66 degrees West 142 feet 10 inches to Anna Baldwin's line; thence along said Baldwin's line North 47 1/2 degrees West 145 feet 10 inches; thence North 53 3/4 degrees East 148 feet to Turnpike; thence along said Turnpike South 15 1/4 degrees East 174 feet 8 inches to the place of beginning.

Excepting therefrom the following tracts: First Tract.—Beginning in the West line of Bloomfield Avenue at Southeast corner of party of the first part; thence along line of said land South 72 degrees 3 minutes West 76 46/100 feet; thence North 28 degrees East 130 feet to the place of beginning.

The same will be held on the premises Number 436 to 448 Bloomfield Avenue, on Tuesday, November 10th, 1903, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and day and will be conducted in compliance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "A General Act concerning sales of land and the rules and orders of the Court of Chancery."

Dated October 10, 1903.  
HENRY ATTENBURY, Receiver of the Newark City Ice Company.  
Solicitor for Receiver.

**MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
OF NEWARK, N. J.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, President.

ASSETS (Market Values) Jan. 1, 1903.....	\$2,833,726 16
LIABILITIES.....	76,178,960 43
SURPLUS.....	6,654,765 73

**Mutual Benefit Policies**  
Special and Peculiar Advantages  
Which are not combined in the policies of any other Company.

**Stephen S. Day,**  
District Agent,  
776 Broad St., Newark.

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Reading Room Free to All.  
ORDINANCE.  
AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE NAMES OF STREETS.

The Council of the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex, do hereby ordain as follows: Section 1. That upon and from this ordinance taking effect, the names of any street, avenue, highway or alley shall be submitted to the Town Council for its approval; such name shall be the name of any other street, avenue, highway or alley in the Town of Bloomfield, before such street, avenue, highway or alley shall be dedicated to public use.

Section 2. When the owners of two-thirds of the real estate fronting along any street, avenue, highway or alley in the Town of Bloomfield shall petition the Town Council, in writing, to change the name of such street, avenue, highway or alley to the name of such street, avenue, highway or alley to the name of any other street, avenue, highway or alley in the Town of Bloomfield; provided, also, the cost of the official publication of such ordinance shall be paid by the owners of real estate petitioning for such change of name.

Ordinance adopted August 17, 1903.  
GEORGE PETERSON, Chairman Town Council.

Attest: WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

## PUBLIC SCAVENGER

Licensed By Board of Health.  
Parties desiring to make contracts to have their premises kept clean of ashes, refuse, and garbage, can make favorable arrangements with

**EDWARD MAXWELL**  
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Ordinances Rescinding  
Licenses Excavating orders promptly tendered to at reasonable rates. Apply to or address **RICHARD MAXWELL**, No. 38 Clinton Street, Bloomfield.—Advt.

**Miss Cornelia D. Milner.**  
INSTRUCTOR  
IN MUSIC : : :  
Dealer in Pianos and Organs.  
Resident Agent for the Oldest Piano Houses in New York City.  
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